

WILL IT BE WET OR DRY?

On Wednesday morning THE DISPATCH will give full returns of the result of the election for and against the Prohibition Amendment.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

NO FEAR OF FRAUD

Seems to Disturb the Equanimity of Philadelphia Prohibitionists.

THEIR JUBILANT LEADERS

Keep Busy All Day Sunday Planning Methods to Prevent Bribery

AT THE POLLS ON NEXT TUESDAY.

The liquor men charged with trying to purchase victory. A possible difficulty about the appointment of overseers. Wamamaker's partner to vote for the Amendment if he gets a chance. The Postmaster General Blamed for Not Entering into the Active Work of the Campaign—Prospect of a Break in Republican Ranks.

The usual anti-election cries of fraud and attempts to purchase victory are raised. The lawyers for the liquor men are said to be attempting to devise a scheme to prevent the appointment of overseers in the Quaker City, but the prohibitionists are not alarmed. In fact, they are rather more jubilant than uneasy, and their officers worked hard all day yesterday. John Wamamaker's partner has promised to vote for the amendment. There are some who say Wamamaker himself ought to have taken the stump. Both sides seem confident of success.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—There is the expected talk in some quarters that the liquor men intend to buy their way to victory through the purchase of election officers. Rumors like these were certain to materialize just before the election, and even the prohibitionists take little stock in them. They have the town well protected with offers of \$500 reward for the detection of violations of the election law, and depend a great deal on the deterrent effects of these.

Then their other placards out, reciting that a Beaver county clergyman had said the country could stand a Johnstown disaster once a week if the liquor traffic were knocked out. These placards contain no comment, and there is nothing on them to indicate that the liquor men are responsible for their appearance on the streets of Philadelphia. Nevertheless, they are here, and they have accomplished the object of making people talk.

Guarding Against Election Frauds.

The lawyers for the liquor men are reported to be engaged to-day on a scheme to prevent the appointment to-morrow of overseers of elections asked for by the prohibitionists. At prohibition headquarters City Chairman Geiger and Secretary Walker say they are of the opinion that the real object of the liquor men is merely to cause delay. The prohibitionists expect to have 200 overseers appointed. This, they say, will be a sufficient number to cover the precincts in which there is any danger of fraud. They are willing to trust the ordinary machinery in the other 693 divisions.

The prohibitionists are feeling jubilant to-day over the result of the liquor men's meeting last night. The Academy of Music is a large hall to fill. The audience it contained was really a large one, but it fell so far short of filling the building that it appeared small.

Why Prohibitionists Feel Happy.

Though there was much applause there were no wild demonstrations of enthusiasm, and altogether the Prohibits felt like congratulating themselves that it turned out to-day. State Chairman Palmer left town to-day, to be out of reach of any campaign worry and to brace himself with rest for the hard work that may offer to-morrow or Tuesday. State Secretary Reddig appeared at headquarters in a neat spring suit, but was doing no work. He doesn't believe in working on Sunday.

"What are the third party men doing in this campaign?" he was asked.

"They are the old guard," he said, with a smile. "If no work was going on in the State headquarters, the same would not be true of the city headquarters. Chairman Geiger and Secretary Walker were both busy preparing ballots to be sent out. Chairman Geiger had his coat off and Secretary Walker had abandoned both coat and vest. The former said that the anti-prohibitionist majority would be held down to between 15,000 and 25,000 in Philadelphia and would not exceed the latter third of this city. He said it would reach it. A gentleman who is well informed concerning the liquor campaign said to THE DISPATCH correspondent:

A Fortunate Blunder for Their Side.

"What seemed at first to be the greatest mistake of the liquor men has been quite the reverse. You have been hearing, of course, that the liquor people put some money into each division of the city for the purpose of making a canvass. Of course you have heard, in the same connection, that a howl immediately went up from all who were not paid; there really was quite a howl and all sorts of threats were made. The liquor men were naturally alarmed by the clamor of these men that they would help the prohibitionists.

"Well, the prohibitionists imagine that this state of affairs exists up to the present time. Many others imagine the same thing, but they are mistaken. What looked like a great blunder has proven one of the best things that has happened to the liquor men in the campaign. It showed them just what they would have to do, and they have done it. So far as the rounders and heelers and ward and division workers are concerned, they are now all right."

Growing About John Wamamaker.

Some of the Prohibition leaders are not thoroughly pleased with John Wamamaker's course. They say his Sunday school prohibition speeches were all right, but they would have been much better pleased if he had gone into their campaign and made

ALL FOR A WIDOW.

A Swede Seizes Because the Lady of His World Was Wicked—His Requiem Wasted in Vain—She Does Not Return After His Death.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, June 16.—Charles Peterson came to this city 19 years ago from a hamlet 12 miles distant from Stockholm, Sweden. He was a furniture spring maker, and worked in various factories in town. Four years ago his wife died, and he was left alone and childless. While living at 581 First avenue, a year ago, he met Mrs. Maggie Bendel, a German, whose husband had just died. He fell in love with her, but she did not care much for him. Some time since he moved to West Twenty-ninth street and she to 545 East Forty-eighth street. He kept bothering her with petitions to marry him, but she was not willing.

He was not strong, at times was sick and often used to drink. She had two children and had to go out to work to support herself and them, and she told the unfortunate Swede that she could not marry him. He charged of him, too. A week ago last Monday Peterson called on Mrs. Bendel and told her that he would marry her and then himself. She didn't care much for him, but she was sick. Then he whipped out a pistol and pointed it at her breast. She took it away from him and he threw it away. He then took the glass and fell into the yard two stories below. Peterson went out and recovered the weapon and Mrs. Bendel did not see him again. Peterson left his boarding house. He took no baggage and he left none. A friend from Sweden who saw him then thought he was crazy. Peterson left a letter to his wife, and this friend said to him: "I am afraid you are sick." "Yes, I am," replied Peterson, "and I have no friend in all the world."

He heard no more of Peterson at the boarding house until this morning, when a policeman called there, saying that Peterson's body had been found at 54th St. at the corner of Forty-eighth street and Madison avenue. There was a bullet hole in the middle of his breast and he had a pistol in his right hand. In one of his pockets were found \$25.00 in cash. Peterson was 39 years old, and had been married to his wife for 19 years. He was a Swede, and his name was Charles Peterson. He was a furniture spring maker, and worked in various factories in town. Four years ago his wife died, and he was left alone and childless. While living at 581 First avenue, a year ago, he met Mrs. Maggie Bendel, a German, whose husband had just died. He fell in love with her, but she did not care much for him. Some time since he moved to West Twenty-ninth street and she to 545 East Forty-eighth street. He kept bothering her with petitions to marry him, but she was not willing.

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THE DRIFT IS DOOMED.

Over One Hundred Barrels of Coal Oil Poured Over the Debris.

THE TORCH IS THEN APPLIED

And Acres of Wreckage are Now Burning Fiercely, Together With

THE AWFUL SECRET THEY ARE HIDING.

Major McCandless Reports a Sad State of Affairs in the Camps.

The cleaning away of the debris at the stone railroad bridge at Johnstown has to be completed by pouring coal oil over the huge mass of wreckage and applying the torch. In no other way can the work be successfully arrived at. Major McCandless, after a careful inspection of the labor camps, criticises all of them for not being as clean as they should be.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHNSTOWN, June 16.—Over 100 barrels of coal oil were poured over the debris at the stone railroad bridge at Johnstown this evening, and all the stumps and wreckage were thoroughly saturated. A few minutes later about two acres of the raft of timbers were set afire, and a flame was rising in the air which looked like the blaze of a burning forest. The heavens all over Johnstown and vicinity are lighted up with gorgeous brilliancy, and in front of THE DISPATCH headquarters, about a mile away from the gorge, it is light enough to read a newspaper.

"That drift is doomed," said Major Phillips to his head foreman, John A. Fox, this afternoon, and he replied: "All right, sir; you say so, it shall be doomed."

Then the Engineer Major laid out his plan of future action, from which your correspondent gleaned the following facts:

The Entire Debris

will be removed within five days, and only 125 men are going to be employed in doing it. There has been a small channel opened in the Conemaugh, but to-morrow the gorge may be opened a track which the Major asserts he will accomplish before noon. An enormous load of dynamite has arrived, and the blasting will be continued to-morrow morning, at intervals of two hours each, the charges to be each composed of 100 pounds of dynamite.

There is now a clear open stream in front of the bridge, and while the blasting will be done by the men below will pile the debris ashore, and there, after thoroughly saturating it with oil, it will be set afire.

"The sanitary condition of this valley will be greatly improved," Major Phillips stated this afternoon, "if I don't get rid of the stuff as quickly as possible. There is one place in the gorge where I know to be at least 20 to 25 horse loads of coal, and sheep, cattle and other animals, and the stench arising from these carcasses is simply awful."

"In my opinion it is essential to have these things removed, and without it blow the whole thing up it will never be done."

"How is that?"

"As an Unpleasant Task."

"Why, you could not get a man in the United States who would accept the job of pulling those dead animals out of that abyss of filth and stench, and beside the effects would kill anybody. No man has any idea of what there is down in that debris, and no one can tell it. You must go and see."

"Why do you want powder for your blasting of dynamite?"

"Because powder would not have any effect upon that debris."

"Why not?"

"The effects of powder and dynamite are very different. They compare the same way as a push and a knock-down. When the powder explodes its effect is horizontally. An explosion of dynamite, however, first takes a downward course into the ground, but the reaction which arises from the concussion of the explosive with the ground creates a reversion of the forces. It jumps upward from the ground with unparalleled velocity, and thus it happened that you noticed the debris fly about 200 feet up into the air. Powder would not do that."

HEINRICH.

THE CAMPS DIRTY.

Major McCandless Reports Unfavorably on the Sanitary Condition of the Laboring Camps.

Major McCandless, after a careful inspection of the labor camps, criticises all of them for not being as clean as they should be.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHNSTOWN, June 16.—Major McCandless made a thorough inspection of all the labor camps on the ground of Johnstown to-day, and after he had completed his examination he submitted the following report to Major Sullivan, chief of the medical staff in Johnstown:

To Dr. J. E. Sullivan, Major and Surgeon Second Brigade, N. G. P., Chief of Medical Staff: Sir—We have the honor to submit the following report on the result of a careful investigation and inspection of the sanitary condition of the camp and quarters of the laborers at present employed in removing the debris in and about the Johnstown area.

The quarters of the men, as a rule, are not up to the standard, falling in almost every particular short of the requirements of a camp, where it is possible to establish thorough sanitary regulations. The men are in a camp, where it is possible to establish thorough sanitary regulations. The men are in a camp, where it is possible to establish thorough sanitary regulations.

In comparison with the former encampments of the men employed by Captain W. R. Jones and both of them and others, the present suffer by contrast. I would very respectfully recommend the increase in the amount of sanitary facilities used, and would also recommend the employment of a regular force of carts to remove the refuse from the camp, and the quarters and the burning of the natural debris and accumulation of refuse in the laboring camp.

The water supply is good and plentiful. The atmosphere is pure and the quality of the food furnished of the very best, and taken all in all, I am of the opinion that with proper regulations established, we will not only prevent any serious sickness among the laborers, but we will be able to maintain the medical staff, as well as the community at large, at the close of our labors.

Very respectfully,
ALEX. E. MCCANDLESS,
Major and Surgeon Second Brigade, N. G. P., Chief of Medical Staff.

HEINRICH.

LOOKING FOR DESERTERS.

Three Manly Soldiers Wanted at the Post. Postmaster General.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHNSTOWN, June 16.—Lieutenant Behrman, of the 1st Cavalry, U. S. Army, Post, was in Johnstown to-day, looking for three deserters from the service. They disappeared about the time of the news of the flood became known, and it was supposed that the men headed for this place to secure work.

The officer took a look at the camps of the workmen, but no trace of the deserters could be found. MCGOWAN.

STILL FIGURING HIGH.

New in the Best Position to Know Are Sure Number of Persons Who Perished Was at Least 10,000—The Accounts Not Overestimated.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHNSTOWN, June 16.—Mr. John H. Dodson is a farmer who lived near Johnstown. He is well known as a man who would not make a statement unless he had given it the thorough deliberation. For that reason his opinion regarding the number of the lost people of Johnstown will be worth considering. He formerly owned 13 houses in the busiest part of the city, and as he has been living around here for over 40 years he knew nearly everybody in the town.

While speaking about the number of people which are supposed to have been swept away by the flood, Mr. Dodson said: "There are a good many people who nobody misses, because they left friends behind them to inquire after them. I have made a careful search of a number of families whom I used to know, and I found that not a person has been left of them. From three and four families that I heard of at first the figure has now run up to 87. Just imagine, 87 families lost in the flood, and not a person survived! At the least calculation there have been lost at least 500 people. It is ridiculous for anybody to make an assertion that no more than 3,000 people had been lost in the flood. In my opinion, if we could get at the true result of what this flood has cost in human lives, the ten thousand mark would undoubtedly be reached."

There is no doubt that the flood has been a postilion of disaster to most of the young men around here, who stood on the bank above the Pennsylvania freight station when the flood came, and saw the water rushing through Johnstown, and he said this afternoon: "It is foolish to say that the number of drowned has been overestimated. I bet 10,000 people were drowned, if the truth is ever revealed."

HEINRICH.

HUNDREDS LEFT DESITUTE.

Of 700 Colored Citizens Nearly Every One Lost A Home.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHNSTOWN, June 16.—The colored men seem to have been entirely overlooked all through the flood," said William Peters, the proprietor of the Fourth Avenue Hotel, to-day. "For the past two or three days I have been gathering statistics in regard to the number of colored men lost in the flood, and as none of the newspapers have mentioned this element I would like to see them given some show. Altogether we had about 700 colored men in the town. They nearly all worked for the Cambria Iron Company and lived in Conemaugh borough. They inhabited two rows of houses on the corner of the street, and 300 feet long, back of Portage street. About 25 of them are known to be lost, while all the others lost all of their personal property."

The names of those who are known positively to have been swept away are Oliver Badger, D. W. Smith and Daniel W. Parker. The latter was the Noble Grand of the colored I. O. O. F. of this place. A great many of the colored men are complaining against the action of the commissary department, and say they are getting the worst of it in the matter of provisions, etc.

MCGOWAN.

THE SEARCH FOR MISS PAULSON.

Her Friends Think Her Body Will Probably Soon Be Recovered.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHNSTOWN, June 16.—Captain J. T. Hammond, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department, commenced operations this afternoon. He arrived here yesterday with four engines and a lot of hose carriages as a relief for the Pittsburgh fire ladders. This evening he put an engine in front of the cistern near the Baltimore and Ohio tracks, where the gasometer of the gas company formerly stood. The cistern is 15 feet deep, and I was reliably informed this afternoon that it is probable that a large number of bodies will be found in that cistern.

It is known that the body of Miss Bryant was found, a good many people are of the opinion that Miss Paulson will very likely be found in the cistern. Colonel J. N. Rogers, the Chief of the Bureau of Information, of General Hastings' staff, and Dr. Foster, Acting Surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment, have both been very anxious searchers for the young lady, and they feel confident that their efforts will at last meet with success.

Captain Hammond has been connected with the Philadelphia Fire Department for over 40 years. He has only one leg, having lost the other in a fire some years ago.

HEINRICH.

VERY LITTLE SICKNESS.

Noble Work of the Sisters of Mercy and Other Hospital Nurses.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHNSTOWN, June 16.—At the Bedford Street Hospital to-day there were only eight cases of sickness, and the very light. None were suffering with contagious diseases. One of the most indefatigable workers in the hospital is Mr. H. H. Babcock, a young chemist of Pittsburgh. He is a son of Mr. Babcock, the insurance agent and has been working in the hospital since it was opened two weeks ago to-day. Dr. Foster, the Surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment, established the hospital, and was on duty 48 hours before he was relieved. Mr. Babcock has kept an accurate list of the patients who have been received at the hospital since it was established. In the past week, established the hospital, and was on duty 48 hours before he was relieved. Mr. Babcock has kept an accurate list of the patients who have been received at the hospital since it was established.

Not a word has been said about the work of the Sisters of Mercy at the hospital. When the hospital was established four of them volunteered their services, and remained there administering and attending to the wants of the suffering until they were relieved by the physicians of Pittsburgh. Since the hospital opened the number of cases of sickness has fallen over 100 prescriptions daily.

MCGOWAN.

DISEASE-BREEDING DIRTY.

Pile of Refuse of Which Soldiers and Officers Complain.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHNSTOWN, June 16.—Unless the officers of the State Board of Health, who are here, wake up and become alive to the situation, the physicians who have charge of the military camps say there will be merry war raised about their ears. This morning Dr. Foster sent a communication to the office of the board, calling their attention to numerous piles of refuse lying upon the railroad tracks in the rear of the soldiers' tents. The stuff had been thrown out of the living cars of the Italians working on the railroad, and if left there long enough would breed disease. It had been there two days, and the physician asked that it be removed.

A request was also sent them a number of times to remove a pile of decomposed hides, lying upon the tracks in the rear of the military camps. To the absence of Dr. Lee, the other officers would not remove the stuff, the odor from which is becoming very pronounced.

MCGOWAN.

HE BEATS THEM ALL.

Prisoner Woodruff Relieves Himself of Another Confession.

ALL OTHER STATEMENTS FALSE.

Alexander Sullivan Now Directly Implicated in the Crime.

HOW DOCTOR CRONIN WAS MURDERED.

An Entirely New Narrative of the Disposal of the Body.

Woodruff has made still another confession. He states that the other stories were bogus, and were attributed to him in order to discredit his true statement. He now endeavors to connect Alexander Sullivan directly with the crime. The story is a very sensational one throughout.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

CHICAGO, June 14.—All previous "confessions" of Woodruff, the horse thief who has been indicted for complicity in the Cronin tragedy, have been eclipsed by an entirely new story from him. He contradicts and discredits every other statement heretofore attributed to him, and now appears in the role of an ex-member of the Canadian militia, claiming that he was trusted by Cronin's alleged murderers because he furnished forged spies with valuable information during one of the military raids in Canada.

Woodruff says that he arrived in Chicago March 26, and that he met Detective Coughlin soon afterward and had a drink with him, conveying the impression that Coughlin knew Woodruff to be a thief and Woodruff believed the detective to be a "fence."

While in the company of the detective he met a man named McDougall, who he says was a member of the Cronin family. Woodruff played such a conspicuous part in the tragedy.

How He Was Fixed.

"As soon as Coughlin was out of sight Williams said to me: 'Come on.' In a saloon subsequently Williams said, so the story states:

"I said: 'I am nearly busted. He said: 'Why don't you get up and see Alexander Sullivan?' and I said: